

## PREACHERS FIRST TO HEAR WILSON

In Speech Here To-morrow President Will Open Defence Fight.

## DETAILS ARRANGED FOR WESTERN TRIP

Country To Be Told with Great Frankness the Need of Preparedness.

Washington, Jan. 25.—President Wilson has decided to leave Washington to-morrow at midnight for New York, where he will speak on Thursday night before the National Defence Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade. He will leave New York at midnight on Thursday to return here.

Detailed arrangements for the middle Western trip, which will open in Pittsburgh on January 29, were completed to-day. Except at a breakfast in St. Louis, all of the President's addresses will be delivered before public meetings.

The Cabinet discussed to-day the preparedness speeches the President will make, and it was agreed that he should treat the national defence question with the greatest frankness and tell the country the United States needs a large army and navy because of present troubled conditions in the world.

In Pittsburgh the President will speak under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce; in Cleveland also the Chamber of Commerce will have charge of the meeting; in Milwaukee the City Club is making the arrangements; the Industrial Club will have charge of the meeting in Chicago; in Des Moines the Greater Des Moines committee and the Chamber of Commerce are cooperating; in Topeka and Kansas City the commercial clubs will take charge, and in St. Louis the Business Men's League will give the President a breakfast.

Governor Capper probably will entertain the President privately at luncheon in Topeka.

Citizens of Grinnell, Iowa, have been promised that when the President's train stops there he will shake hands with as many as possible and come.

## MANN MAKES PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS

(Continued from page 1)

some struggle which is the outcome of this one. I doubt whether a paper peace between the two struggling parties now, even if it could be entered into, would be even the beginning of the end. I think the present conflict is likely to last for many years before it is definitely determined either that one or the other is the master, or that neither can become the master. And it seems to me that the part of wisdom for us is to fairly prepare ourselves for any possible trouble which may come.

"It may be that we will have no trouble. I hope not. In this war I am neutral. I think we ought to maintain peace at all hazards. And yet the time may come when we will not have the determination whether we can maintain peace or not, because, however much we may desire peace, it is not within our power, with the feelings which we have, to stand aggression too far. It will be expensive to prepare for peace. Two years ago a billion dollars seemed a very large sum of money. No one would have believed two years ago that either England or Germany could carry on a war at the expense already involved, amounting to billions of dollars, an expense so great that the interest on the indebtedness would be sufficient ordinarily to maintain the government work. And the end of that indebtedness is not in sight.

Spend Now, Not Later.

"What may come out of such immense burdens of debt in these countries, even when peace may be declared, no one can tell. Revolutions are not improbable, and revolutions in the history of the world have usually led to aggression and disputes and often to war with other countries. We can better afford to-day to spend hundreds of millions of dollars, or a few billion of dollars, in ample preparation for trouble, and avoid it if possible, than we can to wait for trouble and then spend untold billions before we are finally victors, as we would be. If we are involved in no trouble, we will be getting off cheaply with the interest for preparation. If we should be involved in trouble, the money we

make a short speech. No arrangements have been made for any other platform speeches, but the President undoubtedly will make several.

President Wilson is expected to speak at noon to-morrow at Aeolian Hall, 34 West Forty-third Street, on the subject of peace before 3,500 preachers of all denominations of New York and vicinity. The meeting will be held in his honor to present to him an address in appreciation of his efforts in keeping the United States out of war.

Cardinal Farley has been asked to open the meeting. He will be followed by a Congregationalist minister, a rabbi, a Universalist pastor and a minister of the Church of England.

Mr. Wilson's speech at this meeting will be his first on his tour of eight cities.

## STONE SEES U. S. SAFE AFTER WAR

Senator Sheppard Calls Such Assumption Folly—Philippine Amendments Offered.

Washington, Jan. 25.—America will be safer from attack from abroad at the close of the war in Europe than at any time in the last fifty years, in the opinion of Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He expressed this belief in the Senate to-day while discussing the Philippine self-government bill, debate on which turned into a general airing of views on foreign relations and military preparedness.

Senator Sheppard asserted that failure to prepare for any eventualities would be to court humiliation and defeat. "The Monroe Doctrine arouses increasing antagonism and opposition in Europe," he said. "Some state land laws have brought us to the verge of war with Japan. Our Mexican border is in a turmoil. Last fall it was generally recognized that we did not have a force strong enough to cope with the situation on our southern border. Our economic existence demands that we insist on fair treatment on the seas and in the ports of the world. In view of these facts, it is folly to say we are immune from war and folly to put our land and sea forces on a strong basis."

Senator Stone offered a new amendment to the Philippine bill which would authorize the President to enter into separate agreements for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands with such nations as might decline to come into a joint agreement, as proposed in the pending Clarke amendment to promise independence within four years.

Senator McCumber proposed an amendment which would authorize the President at the outset to indicate to foreign powers the desire of the United States to extend independence, and authorizing him to enter into an agreement on the condition that his nation would not surrender sovereignty until assured that it would be respected.

spend now will be worth many fold that which we would spend after the trouble began.

"I know the gentlemen are sincere in their belief that there will be no trouble. I sympathize with those who prefer to spend the money of the people in the way of investment and aid of our own people at home rather than for the support of idle armies or navies. But when trouble does come, dissenting voice against spending all our means, if necessary, to defend our country and our homes, and it were wise for us now, to seem to me, to begin our preparation.

Urges Army of 500,000.

"I do not intend to discuss the details, though I have reached the conclusion myself that it were well, as an emergency measure, to increase our regular army to 250,000 to 300,000 or even half a million men; that we should increase or provide our fortifications so that our coasts may be fairly, amply protected, and that we should provide a navy which will be able to defend us on the sea. I have much more fear in the end of war with England than I have of war with Germany. Events are coming rapidly in the world. We may sit by and wait in contentment, and yet it is our duty, as the managers of a great country and a powerful people, to provide for their protection against possibilities as well as against certainties. I think, then, that we ought to provide these great forces; that it ought to be considered as an emergency matter, entirely apart from the ordinary routine of expense of government, without regard to partisanship or party lines. If England and France and Germany and Italy can consider their problems without party lines, a country like ours ought to be able to sweep aside mere partisan considerations and try all to stand together, loyal to the country, in the effort to all the administration of the government."

"I think, further, that we ought to provide in some way for the building up and the strengthening of our home industries, so that if we shall become involved in war we may be able to live within ourselves. And I think as far as possible that question should be considered entirely apart from former partisan opinion, in the hope that in some way we may get together in the interest of our country, if we should become involved in a struggle with a foreign power."

## U. S. PLANS GUNS OF GERMAN TYPE

Howitzers That Smashed French Forts Studied and Copied.

## ARMY OBSERVERS GAIN MUCH DATA

War College Officer Tells Senators of Lessons Learned in Europe.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Jan. 25.—The great importance of artillery in modern warfare and its lack in the United States Army were emphasized before committees of both houses of Congress to-day. General Crozier, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee and Colonel Treat, of the Army War College, before the Senate committee. The latter told of valuable information sent from abroad by army attaches and of plans for turning this to the best advantage.

"The military observers which we have with the armies in the European war are being treated with the greatest consideration and being given every opportunity to get exceptional information," said Colonel Treat. "We are receiving from them information of the utmost value, although they will not report until their return on matters which might injure the armies to which they are attached."

Colonel Treat disclosed that the War Department has definite information as to the famous 42-centimetre howitzers, which the Germans used to crush their way through French frontier forts. The guns can be fired without mounting them on concrete emplacements, he said, and made ready for use in less than an hour and a half after they reach a given point. Both he and General Crozier told of plans for similar guns now being prepared in the War Department. Primarily they will be used in coast defence work, although motor tractor plans for their use in field operations also are being worked out.

Expect No French War.

There was no reason to expect that trench warfare conditions would have to be met in this country, Colonel Treat stated, and therefore the proportion of high explosive shells and shrapnel for field guns would not be altered as radically for the American army as the French and British had found necessary.

The American 3-inch field artillery, the colonel explained, duplicated the French 75 in every respect but rapidity of fire, and experiments were in progress which, it was believed, would give the guns all the advantages of the French weapon.

General Crozier remarked experiments also were being made with the split trail equipment which might make the American guns superior to any now in use abroad, except a few used by the Italian army.

"We are also asking munitions and gun reserves to provide for an army

of 1,000,000 men for six months," said Colonel Treat, in conclusion. "I hope the members of the committee are as impressed as I am with the need of field artillery. I know that we must have it to have an army that is well balanced, efficient and able to take care of itself."

Call on Arms Plants.

General Crozier's examination by members of the House committee indicated that efforts would be made to write into the army bill definite plans for utilizing private munition factories in time of war. Several suggestions were advanced, chiefly a proposal that the necessary patterns and machine attachments be made and stored so that every commercial rifle or ammunition factory could be converted quickly to turn out army calibres.

General Crozier estimated that this would cost \$275,000, and would produce the implements necessary for increasing the government's capacity to make 1,500 new model Springfield rifles a day to a total daily production for the country of 15,000 or more.

Without the preparation of such implements in advance, the general said, conversion of the plants might take a year. It was pointed out that while many American made rifles had gone abroad during the present war, none of the orders for the service models in various armies had yet been filled, because of the time required to convert plants.

The only other witness heard was Adjutant General Meade, who repeated before the Senate committee his belief that the United States could not recruit for the regular army more than 50,000 men a year under any circumstances.

## Differ Widely on Cost of Armor Plate Plants

Washington, Jan. 25.—Widely different estimates of the cost of building an armor plate plant and making armor were presented to the Senate Naval Committee to-day by naval officers and representatives of private manufacturers. The committee is considering Chairman Tillman's bill for the establishment of a government factory.

Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the navy ordnance bureau, estimated that it would cost \$11,000,000 to build an armor plant producing 20,000 tons a year. A. C. Dinkey, president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, testified that it would cost that much to build a 10,000-ton plant.

Rear Admiral Strauss said he had agreed with the Philippine bill that the government-produced armor would be \$262 a ton. E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, insisted that this was too low, and did not include allowances for depreciation.

Mr. Dinkey said the armor his plant was turning out for the battleship Pennsylvania was costing \$341 a ton. He estimated it would take the government four years to build an armor plant, and Rear Admiral Strauss said it would require more than three years.

Senator Tillman said that the new head of the bureau of yards and docks had reported that if the steel type of the navy Department was cut he could build the plant in a year and a half.

NOORDAM MAKES ST. JOHN'S

Liner Four Days Late After Exhausting Fuel on Stormy Trip.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 25.—The steamship Noordam, of the Holland-America Line, with its fuel supply exhausted because of delays during stormy weather, arrived to-day and will remain thirty-six hours to replenish her bunkers. Many Ford peace delegates are on board.

The Noordam encountered bad weather off the English coast, and made less than 100 miles a day during several days. She is now four days behind.

From these islands it is not far to California. We could also count on the aid and assistance of Mexico.

## JAPS PREPARING FOR WAR ON U. S.

High Officials, German's Letter Says, Have Published Call to Arms.

## FIRST SEIZE HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES

Would Blow Up Panama Canal, Then Invade California—Could Raise Army of 12,000,000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 25.—A book entitled "The War Between Japan and America," which contains many startlingly frank assertions regarding what Japanese officials think of America and her army and which has a wide circulation in Japan, is told in a letter received yesterday by Dr. Hermann Duesing, of 1167 East Main Street, from his brother, Dr. Carl Duesing, formerly professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College at Kiel, Germany, and now a university professor in Magdeburg.

According to Dr. Duesing, translated from the book, the book has been published in the "Lokal Anzeiger." The letter says:

"Ten months ago I predicted that the next great struggle would be between Japan and the United States. I made the statement that some of the bullets that are made to-day in Bridgeport for the Allies would later be used by the Japanese in California against American soldiers. So eager are the Americans for the profits arising from war business that they do not realize the great danger that is arising in the Far East."

"The Japanese League for National Defence lately has published a little book which carries the title 'The War Between Japan and America.' More than 1,000,000 copies of this book have been sold and distributed broadcast throughout Japan. On the front page you see the picture of a victorious Japanese battleship in front of the Stars and Stripes are fast sinking to disappear in the waters."

"How aggressive the book is shown very plainly in the first sentence of the first page: 'The hearts of sixty millions of Japanese, all loyal subjects of the Mikado, are inflamed with courage and are stormy like the strong winds of the heavens, insisting that a war be begun against the United States which will prove to the bluffing Americans that the Japanese people do not know defeat and that their soldiers cannot be beaten.'"

"The chief causes for this proposed war are given as 'the inhuman treatment of the Japanese immigrants and the hostile Legislature of the United States.' Japan ought to occupy California, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, according to the book."

"In all these places," the book goes on, "we have countless spies to get information of military importance for the great day. Eighty thousand Japanese live in the Hawaiian Islands, each with his special instruction, and all know their duty."

"The Panama Canal could be rendered useless for months with one single shipful of explosives. After that our troops would have taken the Philippine Islands and Hawaii long before the American fleet would be able to arrive in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. From these islands it is not far to California. We could also count on the aid and assistance of Mexico."

## NEW TETANUS FOUND

Comes Without Cause and Despite Serum, Says Pasteur Physician.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Professor Laveran, of the Pasteur Institute, described at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences to-day a new form of tetanus, which has been investigated by Dr. Bazy.

The new tetanus appears from thirty to fifty days after the wound has been received, whether the patient has had a preventive injection of serum or not. The attacks can occur without apparent cause, although they manifest themselves more frequently after operation or on the fresh outbreak of inflammation in wounds.

The disease is serious, death occurring in from one-third to one-half of the cases. To guard against this form of tetanus Dr. Bazy recommends that injections of serum be given every week from the time the wound is first dressed.

## CONSTRUCTION CO.'S GUILT CONFIRMED

Hudson Valley Concern Loses Appeal from Verdict in Great Meadow Case.

Albany, Jan. 25.—The judgment convicting the Hudson Valley Construction Company, of Troy, of first degree grand larceny in connection with the construction of Great Meadow Prison was affirmed by the Court of Appeals to-day.

The company, of which Charles P. Roland, of Troy, is president, was indicted in Washington County, following disclosures resulting from an investigation of the construction of the prison ordered by Governor Sulzer. The charge was that by means of false representations the company obtained from the state \$4,026 more than it was entitled to under the contract. It was fined \$5,000.

Attorney General Woodbury announced that he would begin the prosecution of several indictments and civil actions growing out of the investigation which had been held up pending final determination of the case against the company.

Fight with Thieves Costs Life.

Patrolman George F. Jackson, thirty-eight, of the Hammond station, Brooklyn, died yesterday of a heart attack following an operation for an abscess of the liver. Jackson lived at 33 Norwood Avenue, and about four years ago, in a encounter with burglars, he was roughly handled. It was said he never fully recovered, and it brought on the disease that caused his death.

## 'CURLEY JOE' GIVES SLIP TO BRETHREN

Freed from Prison, Cassidy Avoids Celebration by Taking Back Trail to Home.

Many folk from Queens held a long and fruitless vigil at the Grand Central Terminal, last night, awaiting the return of "Curley Joe" Cassidy, the former Democratic boss from Far Rockaway, who was released in the forenoon from the state penitentiary at Great Meadows, N. Y.

Joseph and his brethren were expected to meet and make merry at 6:25 p. m. The brethren were there, but Joseph came not.

Not until the Empire State Express came in at 10:10 p. m. were the friends of Cassidy convinced that he had left the train at 125th Street.

James H. Cassidy, a brother of "Curley Joe," was one of those who had waited in vain. With him were his two sons, John and Joseph Cassidy, Michael J. Lyons, Alexander Lawson, Alexander Morris and Eugene Denning.

Nearly all of them had received a telegram from the Queens leader saying he was on his way and would leave on the "first night train out of Albany." As the brethren scanned the crowds from the Empire State Express, Joseph was travelling at high speed to Far Rockaway and entered his home at 10:30 p. m., just a year and twelve days since he left it to go to Sing Sing Prison.

There was no celebration in Rock-

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away. Cassidy had argued against it and his wishes were observed. It was said that he will give his entire time to the development and care of his real estate.

Cassidy was convicted for harboring for the nomination of William W. for the Democratic nomination for the supreme Court justice. He was released yesterday forenoon after the jury board had passed favorably upon his request for parole. Willet's report had a preliminary hearing, but we held over for further action by the board.

Holland Stops Rubber Exports

London, Jan. 25.—A Rester dispatch from The Hague says a royal decree has been issued prohibiting the export from Holland of rubber and gutta-percha and articles manufactured therefrom.

## Unmatchable Values

Semi Annually and then only for a short time it is possible to secure similar bargains. All suit-ends are now reduced—even those that sold at \$25 to \$50—to measure \$18.

Special Full Dress Suit, silk lined, \$40; Tuxedo Suit, \$35. Many winter overcoat reductions.

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For the convenience of our uptown patrons we will open on March 1st a branch at 30 East 42nd St.—between Fifth and Madison Aves.

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No more pipe odors; ash holds as on a cigar; will fit your pipe; use intact, or crumble in the old way.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you prepaid a drum of VELVET SMOKAROLS—12 packages, 71 smokes—36¢, and a SMOKAROL PIPE 25¢ on receipt of cash or stamps.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 212 Fifth Ave., New York

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## American Surety Company of New York

Organized April 14, 1884

General Offices—100 Broadway

Financial Statement—December 31, 1915

RESOURCES			
Real Estate—			
Home Office Building and Land, unencumbered	\$3,200,000.00		
N. Y. City Water Front, unencumbered	215,000.00	\$3,415,000.00	
(Appraised Value by N. Y. Insurance Dept.)			
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	3,925,215.00		
Cash in Banks and Offices	1,219,248.21		
Premiums in Course of Collection	\$739,910.25		
Less amount 3 months or more old	\$305,718.84	434,191.41	
Salvage Recoverable	154,055.62		
Mortgage and Collateral Loans, Judgments and Decrees	96,993.23		
Accrued Interest and Rents	39,645.80		
		\$9,284,349.27	

LIABILITIES			
Capital Stock	\$5,000,000.00		
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,236,629.56		
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	2,053,118.17		
Reserve for Contingent Claims	746,229.19		
Reserve for Expenses and Taxes	170,000.00		
Reinsurances and Accounts Payable, not due	62,028.74		
Premiums Paid in Advance	16,343.61		
		\$9,284,349.27	

\*Estimated Collectible ..... \$194,895.17  
Other Assets Not Included, Estimated value ..... 250,000.00  
Total Estimated Value of Additional Assets Not Included ..... \$444,895.17

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